THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

IT is said that there are 325,574 telephones in the United States, and only 13,000 in Great Britain.

MR. HUNTER'S article, in his 'Gazetteer' on Calcutta makes us realize in a striking manner how very modern, is the city in which we live:—

"He traces the name back to the now conclusively ascertained derivation of Kalighat, one of the principal river shrines of the ancient Ka i-Kshetra. Ka ighat lay on the old course of the Ganges, through the 24-Pergunnahs, whose dried up channel is still venerated by the Hindoos. "This old course," he says, "in many parts now little more than a series of depressions and shallow pools, is marked by shrines and burning ghats for the dead along its route. Among such shrines Ka ighat, although the present temple is of comparatively modern date, has been celebrated since the prehistoric era of the Sanskrit epic poems. When Charnock settled on the banks of the Hoogh y in 1686, a pilgrim road ran through a thick jungle along the line of the present Chowringhee. This path proceeded via the Chitpore Road through marshes and woods, now the site of Calcutta. At Chitpore it joined the old highway to Moorshedabad and the north. The nearest village to the shrine of Kalighat (the village through which the Chitpore road passed) was the Mosiemized Kalikata of the Ain-i-Akbari, or revenue survey of 1596, and is the Anglicized 'Calcutta' of the present day. A forest, interspersed with swamps, and infested by wild beasts and robbers, lay between the shrine and the village. That forest has now given place to the fashionable quarters of Chowringhee and Theatre Road, together with the adjoining *maidan*, except the strip along the river bank, which was dotted by the old hamlet of Govindpore. As late as the second half of the last century, Warren Hastings shot tigers in the jungle that now forms the fine open space upon which the Cathedral is built. Servants engaged at country houses in the neighbourhood (then a solitary suburb, now covered with some of the best streets of Calcutta) put off their clothes and valuables before going to their home for the night, lest they should be stripped by robbers on the way. Chowringhee, with its northern continuations, Bentinck Street and the Chitpore Road forms, therefore, one of the most ancient pilgrim routes in Bengal, and this line was destined to become the central street through the modern city of Calcutta. The shrine of Kalighat stood at the southern end of it, while the northern end was celebrated for the temple of Chiteswari, which gave its name to the ancient village of Chitpore, now a northern suburb of Calcutta. For about a century after Charnock's settlement in 1686, the English town clustered round the old fort, which occupied the site of the present Customs House and Post Office. By degrees it crept along the river bank, both north and south, while the country houses of the wealthier English residents gradually extended as far as Chitpore at the northern end of the central route, and Alipore at its south-western extremity. The *maidan*, or great open plain, was cleared of jungle partly for the new or present Fort William (built 1757—1773), after the battle of Plassey, and the dewani grant had given Bengal to the English. But the southern corner of the *maidan*, together with the now fashionable quarter of Theatre Road which skirts it, remained for some time a swampy and jungly tract. Until the middle of the present century, the Chitpore Road still divided the English mercantile part of Calcutta along the river from the native villages or bustees which clustered inward to the east of it.

THE London Correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* writes:—"The engine in the shape of a human being which fate has sent into the world to attempt the establishment of an Irish Parliament is called Charles Stewart Parnell. All attempts to describe the leader of the Irish party in any other way must be futile as long as no new facts of his inner life are discovered by which the colourless abstract of his being is brought closer to us. His person and his influence are among the most difficult problems of contemporary history. After everything that is known about him has been cast into the psychological melting pot, the result consists in nothing but limitation and negation. Imagination, unwilling to miss the outward attraction in the picture of a mighty man, seeks in vain for traits which would make him familiar and tangible to his fellow men. Is he physically attractive, of pleasant social manners, or a favourite of women? Has he the gift of quick Irish wit, or is he a prominent artist or scientist? Nothing of the kind. No drawing-room counts him among its visitors, no woman boasts of his favour, no bons mot of his is ever repeated. He is only eloquent in so far that he says exactly what he wishes to say; of Irish eloquence which intoxicates itself by its own flow, and finally squanders its fire in a poetical rocket, not a trace is found in him. By nature he is fitted for anything rather than an Irish leader, and his very appearance reminds one of the hated Anglo-Saxon oppressor. . . . His icy exterior corresponds with his mental life. No mortal has yet been able to say that he is Parnell's intimate friend. Gambetta was the bosom friend of his companions; they dined together in shirt-sleeves and had no secrets from each other. Not so Parnell."

THE *World* having described the late Sir Charles Trevelyan as one of the younger publicists of "the great era of Reform and Abolition," Mr. Labouchere remarks that one might look in vain for allusions to him in the biographies and diaries of the permanent figures of that epoch. "Sir Charels went to India in 1823 and remained there till he came home on leave in 1838, shortly after which Lord Melbourne, principally through the influence of Macaulay, appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, a post which he held for about twenty years. It is mainly to Sir Charles Trevelyan that we are indebted for the 'open' Civil Service, both in India and at home, and many valuable reforms, for which others got the credit, were really his work. There is an amusing sketch of Sir Charles in Anthony Trollope's 'Three Clerks,' in which he figures as Sir Gregory Hardliness."

TUESDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE highest structure in the world, to be known as the Tower of Babel, will be erected in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1889, at a cost of £200,000.

THERE are 300 to 350 active volcanoes in the world. Geological students say there are several bands of volcanoes in the earth. The first and the greatest of these bands stretches from near the Artic Circle at Beharing's straight to the Antarctic Circle at South Victoria. The volcanoes of the Eastern Archipelago and other islands south and south-east to these are branches of this band. The second great band is that which extends along the western side of the American continent. The third band is that which traverses the Atlantic from north to south, from the volcanic rocks of Greenland and Bear Island by Iceland, the Azores the Canaries, Cape DeVerde Islands to the ruined volcanoes of St. Paul, Ascension, St. Helena, Trinidad, and Triston d' Acunha. The volcanoes of the Mediteranean form one of the branches that stretch off from this band. The first of these bands is nearly 10,000 miles in length, and with its branches contains more than 150 active volcanoes; the second is 8,000 miles in length, and includes about 100 active volcanoes; and the third extends to a length of nearly 1,000 miles, and contains about 50 active vents. A fourth band may be said to be composed of the volcanoes of the eastern coast of Africa, with Mauritius, Bourbon, Rodriguez, and the vents along the line of the Red Sea. The singularly unequal distribution of this subterranean energy in different districts is a marked feature of the phenomena. Thus, there are upwards of 80 active volcanoes on the continents of North and South America; there are 24 in Asia and 20 in Africa, or on islands near the coast. But none are known to exist on the Australian continent, and the European continent has only one, Vesuvius, the others, Etna, Stromboli, and the four, with which we are fairly familiar, being situated on islands of the Mediterranean.

IT IS reported that the Irish dynamiters are making active preparations for renewing their operations in England.

RIOTING of a serious nature has been going on in Belfast since Saturday. The mob having made fierce attacks on the police with stones, the latter opened fire on them, killing one and wounding many.

THE Lahore paper remarks on the collapse of the proposed Thibet Mission:—"The Heathen Chinee has once more scored off the unsuspecting Caucasian, and we are as far from reaching Lhassa as ever we were. Mr. Colman Macaulay must return to his substantive appointment, the escort be scattered, and the presents intended for the Grand Lama can be sold by auction. In all probability the Chinese Government never meant to let the Mission reach Lhassa; and would have opposed its advance by force of arms, had negotiation failed. It is better, of course, that the Mission should never leave Darjeeling than that it should meet with a disaster across the frontier."

LORD Harris has been appointed Governor of Madras. He was formerly the Under-Secretary of State for India.

IN THE Indian Civil Service competition the successful candidates were Messrs. Curtis, Wilkinson, Gillan, Bruce, Rose, Casson, Debrett, Chapman, Brand, Ayling, Grant, Davidson, Arthur, Rigott, Lucas, Wyndham, Mardon, Gillman, Moreland, Spencer, Napier, Burn, Ormiston, Bell, Hardcastle, Orr, Nichol, Carter, Hayward, Brockman Jardine, Standen, Fischer, Symms, Parsons, Temple, Bradford, and Johnson.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

"THE health-giving properties of rain (states an English paper) are not appreciated by the general public. Rain is an essential to physical vigour in localities that have any extensive population. Man and his occupations load the air with countless and unclassified impurities. The generous, kindly rain absorbs them, even as a washerwoman extracts the dirt from soiled clothes. The ammoniacal exhalations, the gases resultant from combustion and decay, are all quietly absorbed by a brisk shower. People talk about a 'dry climate, but it is a snare and a delusion.' There is nothing in it. A very dry climate will never support a large population, for it would soon become so poisoned that it would be fatal to the human race.'

IT is confidently stated at Poona that some time in October Lord Dufferin will pay a visit to the capital of the Deccan. A conference is to be held as to the best method of converting the Bombay Army into an Army Corps, and the Duke of Connaught will be present at it. A Bombay paper regrets that exigencies of State compel the time of the visit to be in the month of October, for it is the most disagreeable and feverish month of the whole year in Poona—except November, December, January, March, April and May, our contemporary might have added.

A NEW order has been issued regarding the organization of the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Service. The administrative appointments are to be the following:—Surgeon-General and SanitaryCommissioner with the Government of India, Rs. 2,700; Secretary to Surgeon-General and Special Assistant to Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India, Rs. 1,200 rising 1,400. One Deputy Surgeon-General, with the title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, for civil medical administration in Bengal, Rs. 2,250; an officer of similar standing for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rs. 2,250; and for the Panjab, Rs. 2,000. One Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces, Rs.1,800. One Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras Rs. 2,500; one Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Rs.800, consolidated. One Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Rs. 2,500; one Secretary to Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Rs. 800, consolidated.

IT is said that, with a view to effect a saving, Government is contemplating the abolition of the Central Circle of Superintendency of the Bengal Provincial (Roads and Buildings) Public Works, and the divisions comprised in this Circle will be amalgamated with the other Circles. The Jessore and Chittagong Provincial Divisions will be attached to the Eastern Circle under Mr. G. A. D. Anley, C. E., Superintending Engineer, and the Burdwan Executive Division will go to the Western Circle. Besides the above, further reductions and changes are expected, and the Department, it is said, will be reorganised and re-modelled.

THE TOTAL number of births registered, Calcutta, in June last was 542 against 525 in the preceding months, giving an annual ratio of 15·0 against 14·5 per 1,000 of the population. This exceeds five of the corresponding months of the past decade, and surpasses the decennial average by 20. Of the 542 births, 288 were males and 254 females. The mean of the past decade was 522. The number of deaths, exclusive of still-births, registered in June, was 688 against 733 in the preceding month, showing an annual ratio of 19·0 against 20·3 per 1,000 of the population. The proportion of male to female deaths was as 124 to 100. The monthly total is less than all the corresponding figures of the past decade excepting 1877, 1880 and 1881. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is a decrease of 41 deaths. This reduction is due to the decrease of deaths from all the principal diseases except fevers, and is shared by all classes of the community except Non-Asiatics and Other Classes.

THURSDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE Honorary Secretary of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association writes to us: "It having been brought to the notice of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association that a report is in circulation to the effect that the costs of the prosecution in the defamation case against the Editor of the *Statesman* are being defrayed by this Association, I am directed by the Council to state that such report is wholly untrue and without foundation, and that the Association has not in any way directly or indirectly paid or undertaken to pay any costs or expenses relating to this prosecution, to any person whomsoever. I am further instructed to state that the Association has in no way interfered directly or indirectly either with the prosecution or defence of this case." This disavowal is good. It is desirable that the promoters of the prosecution should be spotted.

THE following is from the Press Commissioner's Office:—'A convention between England and China was signed on the 24th instant, by which the Chinese Government agrees absolutely to recognize British rule and supremacy in Burmah; to protect and encourage the trade between Burmah and China, and to a delimitation of the frontier by a joint Commission. The conditions under which trade is to be conducted will be regulated by a convention. Her Majesty's Government on the other hand have agreed that the customary decennial Missions to China shall be continued by the highest local authority. It having been further more represented to Her Majesty's Government during the course of the negotiations that the Chinese Government apprehends serious local difficulties in connection with the proposed Mission to Thibet, Her Majesty's Government have consented at the earnest request of the Chinese Ministers, and in proof of their friendly feeling towards China to countermand the mission in question. The Chinese Government have engaged to take immediate steps to promote and stimulate the trade between India and Thibet."

DURING the month of July 1886 forty thousand and forty one persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 30,223 males and 9,442 females and of Europeans 316 males and 90 females. The daily average of visitors for the time the museum was open to the general public was 1,906.

AN OCCASIONAL correspondent from Narail writes: "The weather is still hot here, though there are slight showers of rain now and then. There has been a great disagreement amongst the co sharers of the Narail Zemindars' family as to how they would maintain the college which has been recently started and what would be their respective shares of contributions towards erecting necessary thatched houses and other needful works. The cause of the disagreement is, we are told, owing to the wrong feelings which always pervade the mind of one of the young co-sharers who wants to take the lead in every thing. He has not been properly educated, and is ignorant of necessary works in connection with the institution. This will materially affect the laudable objects of the Zemindars so long as the management is not entrusted in the hands of a worthy member of the family."

"DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI" a Bombay paper tells us, "has been appointed Naib Dewan of Baroda, in place of R. B. Venayekrao J. Kartane, who resigned his post, and who will get a pension of Rs. 300 only from His Highness's Government. Rao Bahadur Bhatvadekar becomes Settlement Officer in the place of Mr. Manibhai. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Shastri Joshi, the present Suba of Kadi, succeeds Rao Bahadur Laxmonrao as Sirsubha. Rao Bahadur Vinyekrao leaves Baroda on Sunday. *Poshaks* and *khiluts* will be presented to the Dewan-elect, Rao Bahadur Luxmonrao, at a Durbar to be held on Monday, in celebration of the birthday of H. H. Fatehsingrao, the young Prince. The Kazi Saheb remains at Barsi, as a guest of the Gealkwar, for a week after delivering over charge."

THE Emperor of China's new throne at Shanghai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and the sub-prefect of Soochow has sent to Pekin 3,000 pieces of solid gold bricks, of the ordinary size of clay bricks, for this purpose. "Better gold bricks than steel bayonets," says a contemporary, "But yet better to put the gold into circulation, and to let the throne be based on silver bricks. The world has not an ounce of gold to spare." And after all why silver either? Wood ought to suffice.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred "on July 7" at the Brussels University. "At twenty-five minutes past twelve in the afternoon flames were observed issuing from the garrets where some labourers were at work. The alarm was at once given and fire-engines soon arrived from all parts of the city. But the fire spread with alarming rapidity, being fanned by the high wind blowing at the time, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the whole of the right wing where the laboratories, the library, and the Great Academic Hall were situated, was entirely destroyed in less than an hour, though a portion of the books in the library were saved by the students. The collections of anatomical specimens and surgical instruments, and the whole of the left wing, escaped destruction. By two o'clock the fire was completely under control. One of the firemen was severely injured. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000f, none of which is covered by insurance."

FRIDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE following telegram has been received by His Excellency Lord Reay from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen:—"At a meeting of the Royal and Executive Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition lately held, it was resolved that services of the Prince of Wales in promoting the exhibition should be suitably recognized, and that a piece of plate commemorative of the exhibition should be presented. That for this purpose lists be opened in England, the Colonies, and India, each subscription, in order to make recognition as widespread as possible, being limited to two guineas or under. The committee appointed to carry out details asks me to request your Excellency's cooperation both by giving publicity and by receiving subscriptions, which may be sent to it, addressed to Secretary, Testimonial Committee, Bank of England, London." The Bank of Bombay has been asked to receive subscriptions, limited to Rs. 30 each, to the credit of the fund.

THE *Times of India says*: "The identity of the Raja whose name appeared among the Anglo-Indian celebrities who received the D. C. L. at Cambridge on the 9th instant was in view of the uncertainties of telegraphic spelling rather difficult to fix. He now proves to be Raja Patal Singh, Chief of Narsinghar, one of the minor States in the Central India Agency. He is a Rajput of high rank, and doubtless deserves any honours that may come to him for his courage in breaking the fetters of caste and crossing the sea. Otherwise there is no particular reason apparent for his selection for an academic distinction. It is said that he does not even know English. But he means shortly to take up his residence in England, with his Rani, and undergo a thorough course of Western civilisation." What a reason for a Cambridge or Oxford honorary degree! All our youngmen who go to England should then for the same reason be honored with an Oxford degree! But honors usually go by the pound.

ON the 1st January, 1885, there were 276 lunatics in the Lahore Asylum, 53 of whom were females: while in the Delhi Asylum there were 100 lunatics, 26 of whom were women. "The health of these unfortunate people was on the whole good. The mortality at Lahore, which was greater than in the preceding year, owed its increase chiefly to pneumonia, a disease that was extremely prevalent, not only in the asylum, but throughout the station generally. The deaths were mostly among old, diseased and worn-out patients. A resolution of the Punjab Government states that the report on these asylums was due on the 15th April, 1886, whereas it was not received until the 19th May, having been delayed in the press. 'Due notice,' it is stated in the resolution, will be taken of this delay."

THE Government of India have decided to prosecute the petroleum operations at Kattan, in Beluchistan; and Mr. Townsend will resume them next cold weather, under arrangements which permit the raising of fifty thousand barrels of oil per annum, for use on the Sind-Pishin Railway, and deep borings down to the "live oil" springs. A survey will also be made next cold season, to ascertain whether a branch railway or pipes will be the most suitable method of bringing the oil from Kattan to the Sind-Pishin Railway, a distance of about forty miles.

THE FOLLOWING is an account of extraordinary imposition by a Mahomedan fakeer (mendicant):—

A Fakeer named Mahomed Hossein, from the Punjab, in company of his uncle, Shahdoolla Shah, came down from Muzuffernuggur to Calcutta about five years ago, and settled at Rajah Bagan in Calcutta. Shortly after, they came to know that one Sheik Habiboollah of Karyah, Ballygunge, had lost his child, aged about 2½ years, about 20 years ago, and had buried the body of the child at Tiljollah, in the 24-Pergunnahs. After a week or so, Mohamed Hossein presented himself before Sheik Habiboollah at Karyah, and represented himself to be his deceased son, Azeeza Rohomon. He narrated his story as follows:—That when he was aged 2½ years he was attacked with convulsions and died about 20 years ago. His body was removed to Tiljollah for interment. But he was still alive, when he was recovered by a Fakeer and taken to the North-Western Provinces. There he was brought up by the Fakeer, whose name was Shadoolah Shah and who sold him to another Fakeer. At the time of his sale, Shahdoolah Shah gave all his history to the purchaser, and warned him not to send the boy to Calcutta, lest he should trace his parents and go to them. The above story induced Habiboollah and his wife to take Mahomed Hossein as their deceased son, Azeeza Rohomon. Shaik Habiboollah treated him as his only surviving child, spent all his means on him, and ultimately got him married to the daughter of a respectable Mahomedan named Mohamed Monsoor of Chuckerberia, Bhowanipore. This marriage took place about a year and half ago. It so happened that both Habiboollah and his wife fell sick. Money and doctors' prescriptions were given to their alleged child to obtain medicines from Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., of Calcutta, but the supposed son spent the money on women and liquor. This created suspicion in the minds of Hebiboollah and his wife. The son next went with his wife to Chuckerberia to the house of his father-in-law; and before any intimation could be received from Habiboollah, he stole all the ornaments of his wife and his sister-in-law and decamped on the 20th ultimo. Mohamed Monsoor, the father-in-law of the alleged son of Habiboollah, sought him in vain, and at length lodged a complaint at the Bhowanipore Thanna. Inspector O. C. Bannerjee succeeded in finding out that the alleged Azeeza-Rohoman was no other person than Mahomed Hossein who came down to Calcutta about five years ago from the District of Mozuffernagore. A warrant was obtained, and the accused was brought down under custody on the 26th ultimo. Inspector Bannerjee recovered the whole of the property from one of the comrades of the accused at Beliaghatta. The case was tried on Monday last by the Hon'ble Abdoo Jubbar, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

THE *Temps* gives an interesting account of a universal language, which was created in 1817 by M. Francois Sudre, professor in the School of Soreze in the Tarn. "Several attempts have been made to revive this language, but with slight success. This year, however, on the feast of Pentecost—which for obvious reasons was considered a suitable occasion—another resurrection was attempted and the result was the establishment of a three month'scourse of lessons at the Mayor's office in the Fourteenth Arrondissement of Paris. It is a language apparently of great simplicity. It has no orthography, little etymology, nothing worth speaking of in the way of syntax, and no prosody at all except it be considered all prosody. It is a musical language, but all music and nothing but music, all its words being formed of the Italian names of the musical notes, *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, and *si*. Apparently there are no inflections, and the relations of words seem to be indicated by mere apposition. The verb has an infinitive, and an infinitive only, which does duty for all moods and tenses. All synonyms are abolished, and the various shades of meaning confounded under one common word. The seven above mentioned syllables are strung together in various order, and the same syllables in inverse order convey the inverse idea. Thus *lamidore* means to increase, add to, or augment; while *redomila* means to diminish, take from, or decrease, *Domisol* stands for God in all its various shades of meaning, and *solmido* stands for the evil spirit."

ABOUT one hundred Indians and Colonials went down to York, August 2, at the invitation of the Mayor, who entertained them at a grand banquet afterwards.

THE *Times*, in an article, advocates an enquiry into bi-metallism and says that the financial position of the Indian Government is forcing the question to the front. The *Times* believes that there will be a Royal Commission on the currency crisis before six months. The change in the tone of the Thunderer is a good omen.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st July was 173 against 221 and 176 in the two preceding weeks and less than the corresponding weeks of last year by 49. There were 24 deaths from cholera against 33 and 28 in the two preceding weeks. There was one death from Small-pox during the week. Fever and bowel complaints amounted to 49 and 23 respectively against 70 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death rate was 20·8 per mille per annum. against 23·8. The mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, 10*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Secondary Currents and Batteries.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 12*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Conclusion of the Course of Acoustics.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Phenomena of Combustion and Ozone.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

August 7, 1886.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

THE terms of the agreement lately made between England and China do not at first sight appear to be very satisfactory. It involves the admission of suzerainty of China over the whole of Burma, the payment of a decennial tribute, and the abandonment of the proposed Thibet Mission. It is but natural that the public should feel a repugnance at the idea of our august sovereign, over whose empire the sun never sets, and who occupies the foremost position among the great powers of the earth, acknowledging fealty to an unquestionably inferior power. In India even zemindars demur to take a lease from a ryot, and the system of *benami* is to a large extent fostered by the practice of taking leases in the names of subordinates and dependents in order to avoid the necessity of admitting ryotship to a person of inferior social position. Englishmen, however, have not evinced this weakness of feeling to any extent; and the admission of ryotship is common enough all over the country among planters. The British Government, too, has never shown any tendency to this weakness. In its estimation the value of substantial advantages has always over-weighed all considerations of conventional forms of etiquette. The substance is more valuable than the shadow, and where the former may be acquired the latter may be very conveniently overlooked. This is of course not the case where power is vanishing or has vanished. For centuries the kings of England described themselves in their state seals, state papers, and coins, "kings of France" *(mag. Britanniæ Francæ et Hibernæ rex.)* after they had lost the last shred of power in that country. The king of Spain is still "the Emperor of the Indies." But this has not been the case where power had to be acquired. The Anglo-Indian Government has never been deterred by any such consideration when the substance could be obtained by the sacrifice of the shadow. Clive assumed the title of *fidvi-i-khas* or "servant elect," of the Emperor of Delhi, when the dewari of Bengal and Behar came along with it, and, no English ambassador demurred to perform the *kowtow* to gain some advantage or other for his Government. Nor is this policy confined to Anglo-Indians. The Government of England has adopted it on various occasions, and always with great advantage. The most notable instance is Egypt. The Sultan is still the "sovereign" of Egypt, but England is the *de facto* ruler. Such is also the case in Cyprus. England, likewise, administers the affairs of Berar, though the Nizam is the nominal sovereign who receives the surplus revenue. Similarly China may call herself the "suzerain" of all Burma so long as the British Government holds the reins of power, and is allowed to have its way in peace. Just now this is a matter of great importance. With the whole country overrun by "dakaits," and civil administration rendered impossible without the constant presence of troops—with "dakaits" in places rushing forward to within 30 yards of British stockades—it would be a most unpleasant thing to have a Chinese complication on the Bhamo frontier. Such an imbroglio would bring on an influx of "Black Flags," who, flushed by their recent successes over the French and well trained in, and innured to, the hardships of war, would be most unwelcome guests at the present crisis. England would for certain overcome and suppress the rebels at the end; but the loss of men and money and the harassment would be enormous. To prevent this the Government could not think of a better or more judicious course than the one it has adopted. The Burman "dakaits" suffer most in their encounters with British troops from their want of efficient arms and ammunition, and with a little active management they can now manage to get them from their Eastern and North-eastern borders. They can also get recruits for their ranks in Philibusterers and rowdies who delight in loot, from the different nationalities which dwell about them on three sides. If China could be got cordially to respond to the wishes of England, such supplies would be materially, though not entirely, cut off; and for such an advantage, England, at the present juncture, may well sacrifice a little of her sense of dignity. Treaties are not, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, irrevocable; they may be and are broken with perfect immunity by the more powerful of the contracting parties. The most solemn compact made in recent years is the Berlin Treaty, which bound together all the Great Powers of Europe; and it exists now in name only. And England can follow the example of Russia, whenever her needs or convenience may require or suggest such a course. The time for the payment of the decennial tribute will not arrive for some years to come, and many things may transpire in the meanwhile to make it inexpedient or undesirable to make any payment. The argument used by England in favor of Russia when the Black Sea question arose—that it was not consistent with the dignity of so great a power, as Russia, to restrict it from extending its naval armaments in that sea to any extent it thought proper—may be most effectually used in her own case with China. There may be a sense of want of honor and moral obligation in this suggestion; but we are not writing of what morality, honor, or religion dictates; but of what may be and is often done by statesmen and diplomatists in accordance with the practice of the present day. Supposing, however, that treaty obligations be held sacred and the British Government may not be disposed to break them, the payment of a small tribute and the despatch of a deputation once every ten years cannot in any way lower the dignity of our Government. The arrangement practically is no worse than what obtains in regard to Cyprus. As regards the Thibet Mission, the matter is not worth a second thought. No one expected any immediate wide public benefit from it, and nothing is lost by its abandonment, except of course the cost of the prepara ions, which in connection with diplomatic work need not count for much. There is doubtless also the loss of opportunity for honors and emoluments for some, but that is purely personal and private.

THE CROLE CASE.

II.

WE HAVE in our previous article on this subject briefly explained the circumstances which led to Mr. Crole's removal from the Madura district for alleged insubordination to the Board of Revenue. The crusade against that unfortunate officer did not end there. On February 4th the Madras Government suspended him for one year for his audacity in charging the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan, the Senior Member of Council, with having committed a breach of his covenant as a Civilian, and infringed the orders of the Secretary of State, prohibiting Covenanted Civilians from holding land in the Presidency in which they are employed. The Government Resolution announcing Mr. Crole's suspension is a remarkable document, and clearly shows the spirit in which Mr. Grant-Duff and his colleagues (of whom the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan was one) dealt with the charges which the late Magistrate-Collector of Madura had brought against the Senior Member of Council. The points really at issue between Mr. Crole and the Government were as follows—(1) Was it Mr. Crole's duty, as district officer of Madura, to bring to the notice of Government the facts which had come to his knowledge with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan's land-dealing with the zemindar of Ramnad? (2) Does the evidence adduced by Mr. Clole to prove the statements contained in his memorandum establish a *prima facie* case against the Senior Member of Council?

Both these issues must be found in Mr. Crole's favour. There can be no doubt that a district officer is bound to bring to the notice everything of importance that occurs within his jurisdiction. It has been well said that the district officer is the pivot upon which the whole system of Indian administration turns. Mr. Crole came to know that the Senior Member of the Madras Council was the owner of the Richings estate, and an attempt was being made to sell the property at double its market value to a native zemindar. He had from the beginning entertained a strong opinion on landholding by Civilians in the Madras Presidency in violation of the letter and spirit of their covenant. Then he had been confidentially consulted regarding Captain E. H. Campbell who is still agitating in England against landholding by the members of the Madras Civil Service, and commercial speculations generally. Again Mr. Crole had been asked by Mr. Forster Webster, Chief Secretary to Government, to record for the information of Mr. Grant-Duff all that had come to his knowledge regarding land-jobbing transactions in his district. We do not care to discuss what motive Mr. Webster had in making this request to Mr. Crole. There can be no doubt whatever that in view of the considerations explained above Mr. Crole did his plain and simple duty as a public official when he recorded his memorandum of September 26. It is true that the Madras Government has characterised that memorandum as a "malignant personal attack" upon the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan; but this view of the case will not commend itself to the common sense of the thinking and impartial public who take the trouble to master its simple facts. As to the second point, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the affidavits and other documents which Mr. Crole submitted with his letter dated 19th November, 1885, make out a *prima facie* case against the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Kotaswamy Tevar says:—"It was known to me from the commencement that I was being asked to purchase the estate from the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan, and not from his son. The latter told me he could do nothing without communicating with his father. . . . At the request of Mr. J. F. Sullivan, I returned an unsigned memorandum regarding the property which was in the handwriting of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan." Mr. J. O.'Shaughnessy, Local Fund Engineer of Madura (who, it should be here mentioned, has since been removed from his appointment), states in his affidavit:—"In regard to the ownership of the estate, now called the Richings, I never knew that there was any question or doubt as to its ownership. It has always been known as Mr. H. E. Sullivan's, and it has always been acknowledged as that gentleman's property. I have myself paid several hundreds of rupees to Mr. Sullivan's agents for cinchona plants purchased from his estate, and to the best of my recollection one cheque at least was paid through Mr. Sullivan himself. Owing to certain orders of Government, prohibiting the occupation and cultivation of land by public servants, arrangements were, I believe, proposed about three years ago to tranfer this estate to the name of Major Martin, now Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. This proposal fell through, and I have reason to believe that the estate was shortly afterwards transferred to the name of Mr. J. T. Sullivan, son of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, at a nominal price of Rs. 75,000, but was transferred back to Mr. H. E. Sullivan by deed of mortgage for the same amount. I have heard that Mr. J. T. Sullivan left the estate some time ago, owing, it is said, to some difference of opinion with his father as to its management, and I believe the place is now managed by Mr. H. E. Sullivan through his old butler, Vencatasami Naidu." The deponents from whose affidavits we have quoted are men of respectability and position. No reason whatever has been shown why the statements made by them should be disbelieved.

Now, what has the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan done to clear himself from the charges brought against him by Mr. Crole? He should have demanded a public enquiry into his conduct. But he did nothing of the kind. He contented himself with recording a memorandum explaining his position in regard to the Richings estate. In that memorandum he states that he purchased two plots of land in the neighbourhood of Ootacamand, amounting together to 33·75 acres, and made them over to his son, Mr. J. T. Sullivan, on his coming out from England; that he subsequently enabled his son to acquire the rest of the property, and to carry on planting operations; and that having in this and other ways made considerable

advances in favour of his son, and being desirous of securing to his other children such an interest in the property as to put them all on an equal footing pecuniarily, he, in 1883, took a mortgage on the estate for Rs. 60,000, it being further agreed that the sale proceeds of the property, whether sold before or after his death, should, after a certain deduction in favour of his son, Mr. J. T. Sullivan, be divided equally among his children. It will thus be seen that the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan admits the substantial accuracy of the statements made by Mr. Crole. The Richings estate was acquired with the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan's money,and he also used to provide funds for carrying on planting operations. The property was nominally transferred to his son, Mr. J. T. Sullivan, for in 1883 he took a mortgage on it for Rs. 60,000, and it was agreed that its sale proceeds should be divided equally among his children. If the estate was to be divided equally among the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan's children, how can it be contended with any show of reason that it was made over to Mr. J. T. Sullivan. We are not told when the transfer to the latter's name took place. The Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan is discreetly silent on this most important point. It is probable that the nominal transfer was made at the time the Hon'ble Mr.Sullivan took a mortgage on the estate in 1883. The whole affair seems to have been a *benami* transaction, pure and simple, such as frequently takes place in this country. Notwithstanding the so-called transfer to his son, the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan, to use the language of the Advocate General to whom the case was referred for opinion, retains "a substantial interest" in the Richings estate. Under these circumstances it cannot be doubted for a moment that Mr. Crole has succeeded in making out a strong *prima facie* case against the Senior Member of the Madras Council. It is most desirable that the whole matter should be referred to a Commission for enquiry and report. The Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan, if he had any regard for his reputation, should have been the first to demand a public enquiry into the charges brought against him by Mr. Crole. But instead of doing so, he found it an easy task to punish his accuser by suspending him for one year. We cannot, however, persuade ourselves to believe that the matter will be allowed to rest there. The scandal is, indeed, so grave that we never dreamt for a moment that such a thing could take place under British rule.

Just after writing the above, we have seen it announced that Mr. Sullivan has moved the High Court of Madras, about certain alleged defamatory remarks made by Mr. Norton, the Counsel for the zemindar, in the course of the trial of the case. This is not to be regretted, as it will open the way for a good overhauling of the scandal before the highest tribunal of the country and settle for good the merits of the unseemly broil.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

THE Select Committee of Inquiry into the Government of India from which our countrymen had expected so much, has come to nothing. On the same night on which the Indian Budget was brought forward in the House of Commons Lord Kimberley moved in the Upper House to discharge the orders of 11th and 16th March last, respecting the Select Committee on the operation of the Act of 1858, and certain other Acts relating to India. In doing so, his lordship explained that although the Liberal leaders in the Lords had met the Government proposal in a friendly spirit, yet Lord Randolph Churchill opposed it in the Lower House. His lordship objected to the members of the Committee which was to have been composed of fifteen members of each House. Lord Kimberley observed: "The Government followed the precedents of 1832 and 1852, when members of the Committee were larger. He had reason to believe that Lord Randolph Churchill's objection was that the Committee of thirty would be too many, and that the Committee should be wholly composed of men who had been connected with the Government of India. Lord Randolph Churchill stated last year when in office that there should be a real and comprehensive inquiry into the Government of India, and all he would now say was that it was extremely unfortunate, that a former Secretary of State had raised a question which had obstructed and prevented that inquiry. The Government regretted that it had not taken place. There was no fault in the Government that the inquiry had not been proceeded with, and no fault in noble lords opposite. He might just state that it was desirable that there should be an inquiry in India as to the examination and admission of Natives into the Civil Service, and the Government of India might arrange a Commission for that purpose. That would show the natives that there was no indisposition to inquire into the subject."

We cannot but look upon it as a piece of unusual misfortune that Lord Randolph Churchill of all men should have offered any opposition to the appointment of this Committee. His lordship was the first to suggest publicly an inquiry into the Government of India. His Budget speech of last year was rendered memorable by his emphatic declaration that the Conservatives, if they remained in office, would move for the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India, and that if they were in opposition they would co-operate with theLiberals in promoting such a measure which he considered essential to the good government of the country. In the interview which Lord Randolph was graciously pleased to accord to the Indian delegates on October 25, his lordship said that he was earnest about this Committee. He expressed his opinion that the proposed investigation into the working of the Indian administration, to be of any practical use, should be thorough and comprehensive. He rather doubted whether the Liberals, if they returned to power, would proceed with the appointment of the Committee. After these clear and emphatic expressions of opinion, Lord Randolph's action has greatly surprised and grievously disappointed the people of India. We think, however, that notwithstanding his lordship's opposition, the Gladstone Cabinet might have proceeded with the appointment of the Committee, if they had a real mind to do it. As Lord Salisbury pertinently pointed out, the Liberal Government, instead of taking Lord Randolph's opposition so much to heart, should have moved the appointment of the Committee in the House of Commons. Lord Kimberley contended that this plan could not be adopted, because Lord Randolph had blocked the motion. But this contention has no force whatever. It is true that the motion was blocked; but this only means, as Lord Salisbury showed, that it could not come on after half-past twelve o'clock. His lordship remarked:—"The Government were perfectly competent to bring it in earlier than at an hour when no body was in a position to examine it. All my noble friend did was to insist that the discussion should take place at a time of night, when people could give attention to it, and when matters of such extreme importance as the Government of India could be properly discussed by those competent to do so. The Government did not choose to give the time; they then fell foul of my noble friend, because he insisted upon not going on after half-past twelve, and they repeated a number of objections not stated publicly, and which—if they were to be discussed at all—should have been discussed across the floor of the other House of Parliament in face of my noble friend, and where a decision could have been come to. If the inquiry has failed, the responsibility rests with Her Majesty's Government." This is only too true. The best plan would certainly have been to have moved the appointment of the Committee in the House of Commons. If this course had been followed, Lord Randolph Churchill's opposition would have been of no avail. The simple and blunt truth is that the Liberal Government, which had from the beginning taken only a step-fatherly interest in the whole matter, were not anxious to press for the appointment of this Committee, otherwise, being in a majority in the House of Commons, they could have easily carried their point against Lord Randolph. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were too busily occupied with the Irish question to think of voiceless India. The Gladstone Ministry has resigned and the Conservatives have now come into power. Let us see what action they take in the matter of the Indian Committee.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

THE Government Resolution on the Annual Inland Emigration Report for 1885 states that some progress was made during the year in the development of "free" or assisted emigration. This sort of emigration which Act I. of 1882 legalized, is conducted by the private agents of employers, independent of both of licensed recruiters and of certificated garden sardars. "The experience of the last two years," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, "has shown the tea-planters of Assam that they can obtain labourers more rapidly and more cheaply without having recourse to the procedure provided for recruitment in the Emigration Act, and that the labourers so obtained are willing on arrival at Dhubri, or at the labour district, to execute contracts for the maximum term of five years. Registration too, which is subject to fees in Bengal, is effected at Dhubri free of charge. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that year by year the proportion of free emigrants to contractors and sardari emigrants increases; and every year brings us nearer to the time when, owing to the improvement of communications and the familiarity which the working classes of Bengal are rapidly acquiring with the conditions of things in the labour districts, it will be possible for this Government to withdraw altogether from the part now taken by it in regulating inland emigration. It may be mentioned in this connection that it has been finally arranged to start a subsidised steamer service from the 1st November next, which will do much to facilitate the transport of coolies to Cachar and Sylhet, and this will undoubtedly give a strong impulse to free emigration to those districts." We have never been able to understand the jargon that free emigration should be encouraged. The authors of Act I. of 1882 laid particular stress on the fact that the law which then existed did not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration. The question is, whether exceptional legislation is or is not necessary on the subject? The existence of a special law from 1865 proves to demonstration that the emigration of labourers into Assam cannot be left to the ordinary law of the land. If the country is ripe for free emigration, let the present restrictive regulations be done away with; if not, why talk of encouraging free emigration? Free emigration means no restriction. It was from the first known that the system of engaging coolies by local agents would become popular with the employers of labour, and would gradually supersede all other agencies. As the cooly is too ignorant and weak to protect himself, he is, under the so-called system of free emigration, made over body and soul to the tender mercies of the planter. There is some check imposed upon the contractor and his recruiter, less check upon the garden sardar, and still less check upon the local agent. Such being the case, free emigration which is conducted by the private agents of employers, is naturally becoming popular with the latter. When the Lieutenant-Governor says that the time is not far distant when it will be possible for the Bengal Government to withdraw altogether from the part now taken by it in regulating inland emigration, His Honor assumes that the coolie will soon be able to protect himself. But the coolies are notoriously ignorant, weak and helpless, and they will remain so for generations to come.

As a natural consequence of the expansion of the system of independent emigration, the various forms of recognised recruiting agencies worked on a smaller scale during the year under report. True contractors employed 147 recruiters and the average number of coolies collected by each recruiter was 30. The number of certificated garden sardars fell from 3,183 to 1,743 and they recruited on an average 6·8 coolies against 7·6 in the previous year. Altogether 16,404 and their dependents were registered under the Act or little more than half the number registered in 1884. Including coolies taken by garden sardars *via* Dhubri, it appears that for every 100 emigrants recruited by contractors there were 270 emigrants recruited by garden sardars in 1885. As was anticipated, Act I of 1882 has given a great and permanent stimulus to recruitment by garden sardars in preference to licensed contractors. We note that of the total number of con-

tractors' coolies finally embarked,2,630 contracted for three years, and only 110 for five years. Dr. Grant, the Superintendent of Emigration, states that labourers as a rule prefer to engage for the shorter period of three years. The five-year contracts executed by labourers collected by licensed recruiters amounted, therefore, to only 4·01 of the whole number. But the percentage of five-year contracts among emigrants enlisted by garden sardars during 1885 was 34; while of contracts executed by free emigrants at Dhubri 90 per cent were for five years. The Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara says that the great increase in the number of five-year contracts is due to the fact that planters have instructed their agents not to take coolies on any other terms; and the Commissioner of the Assam ValleyDistricts thinks that no option is practically given to coolies called upon to execute local Courts Acts at Dhubri. This evidence fully establishes the position taken up by us, that under the system of so-called free emigration the coolie is absolutely at the mercy of the planter. It is all very well to say that no complaints or allegations that the contracts are unwillingly made at Dhubri have been brought to the notice of Government; but we must not forget that when the coolie has arrived at Dhubri he is not in a position to exercise any opposition in the matter. When the Bill, which became law as Act I of 1882, was before the Legislative Council, we said that as there was not much check upon garden sardars, they would not take proper care of the emigrants enlisted by them. The authors and supporters of the Bill pooh-poohed our fears. But what has been the case? We learn from the Resolution under notice that of sardari emigrants, 5·10 per cent. died on the journey (4·94 from cholera), while leading contractors' emigrants the percentage of deaths was ·92 of which cholera accounted for 5·6. We should very much like to know how is this great difference in mortality to be explained? The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"It is believed that the subsidised steamer service to Cachar and Sylhet, which will be opened in the beginning of next November, will do much to facilitate emigration to Cachar and Sylhet and to reduce mortality." But this is no explanation at all. Why the proportion of deaths should be so very high among sardari emigrants is a matter which demands the careful and attentive consideration of Government. In the case of contractors' coolies a distinction is made between residents and non-residents in the districts of registration, but no particulars of residence are furnished for the persons engaged by sardars. Coolies recruited by garden sardars for despatch to Assam *via* Dhubri and to Cachar and Sylhet via Goalundo, travel independently of the depots; so the Superintendent of Emigration has materials for reporting on only a small proportion of the total number of emigrants. During the year under report the percentage of desertions from the Calcutta depots was slightly reduced, but their desertions from the mofussil depots and on the journey to Calcutta increased. Of the 4,398 persons registered by licensed recruiters, 56 deserted from the mofussil depots and on the way to Calcutta 83 more deserted. Why should there be so many desertions, if the emigrants give their free consent to proceed to the labour districts? It is for the supporters of the present system to answer this question. Our inference drawn from the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor is that the plan which is liked by the planters, though causing a mortality of 60 heads per mille, is *ipso facto* better than that which causes a death of 9 per mille. This preference may be accounted for on the supposition that in an over-populated country the greater the number of deaths among paupers the better for the living.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR RICHARD CROSS took over the seals of office as Secretary of State for India on August 4. He has been raised to the peerage, but the title he assumes is not yet known.

THE *Pioneer* thus gently lets down the new Secretary of State for India:—"He is a statesman of no commanding genius, but perhaps India can get along better without commanding geniuses and the touch of eccentricity from which such are seldom free. He is shrewd and experienced, well versed in administration of all kinds, a solid Tory, and a staunch churchman. Dogmatism and sarcasm of a mild order are the characteristics of his eloquence, and common sense the chief quality of his intellect. Failing Mr. Stanhope or Lord George Hamilton, he may make as good a Secretary as any present Conservative of Cabinet rank." India will always be thankful if she is spared the necessity of bowing to the rule of King Stork.

THE following paragraph from the *Planters Gazette* is going the round of the press:—"There is a rumour abroad that the Secretary of State has wired orders to stop the Cadastral Survey farce. We give the information for what it is worth, merely remarking that if it be true for once in its career the Gladstonian Government has shown some slight glimmer of common sense. If the Cadastral Survey has been abandoned,it is but natural to suppose the income tax will go with it. We shall probably find the equally obnoxious Patwari Bill has been returned unsanctioned."

THE new Ministry will be composed as follows:—

Lord Salisbury	*Prime Minister.*
Lord Iddesleigh	*Foreign Secretary.*
Lord Halsbury	*Lord Chancellor.*
Lord Randolph Churchill	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
Mr. H. Matthews	*Secy. of State, Home Departt.*
Mr. W. H. Smith	*War Secretary.*
Lord Cranbrook	*Lord Presdt., Privy Council.*
Sir R. Cross	*Secy. of State for India.*
Mr. A. J. Balfour	*Secretary for Scotland.*
Lord Charles Beresford	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Lord Londonderry	*Lord Ltt. of Ireland.*
Lord Ashburn	*Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*
Mr. Raikes	*Postmaster General.*
Sir F. A Stanley	*President, Board of Trade.*
Sir M. Hicks-Beach	*Chief Secy. for Ireland.*
Lord John Manners	*Chancelr, Duchy of Lancaster.*
Mr. D. R. Plunkett	*Chief Commr. of Works.*
Rt. Hon'ble E. Stanhope	*Secy. for the Colonies.*

Earl Cadogan	*Lord Privy Seal.*
Mr. C. T. Ritchie	*President Local Govt. Board.*
Sir James Fergusson	*Under-Secy. Foreign Affairs.*
Sir J. E. Gorst	*Do. for India.*
Earl Dunraven	*Do. for the Colonies.*
W. H. Jackson	*Finanl. Secy. to the Treasury*
The Hon'ble H. Brodrick	*Do. War Office.*
Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert	*Asst. Parliamentary Counsel.*
Mr. Edward Clarke Q. C.	*Solicitor General.*
Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley	*Under-Secy, Home Departt.*
Mr. A. B. Farwood	*Secy. to the Admiralty.*

THE BURMAH rebels are giving a great deal of trouble. The Government is, we understand, maturing extensive plans to undertake military operations in the country, in the cold weather, with a view to a total extermination of the so called "*dakaits.*" Fresh troops and police, to the extent of some four or five thousand men, will be sent from India, and General Macpherson will take the command of the Burmah campaign. If the country be 'scoured' from one end to the other, the Burmese will have a terrible time of it. There will be a reign of terror, and the calamities of war will come down with a vengeance on the country; but these are unavoidable when a foreign country has to be conquered and brought under subjugation.

THERE are 219 Bengalis in the Calcutta Police force against 1,899 up-country men. The reason why so few Bengalis take to the Police force is plain enough. The remuneration offered by the Police is not adequate. The demand for skilled labour is so great in Calcutta and its vicinity that Bengali workmen can easily get better pay, in the numerous workshop and other places in and around Calcutta, than in the Police force. It is not objection to the discipline enforced in the service, which prevents Bengalis from enlisting, but the poor pay which the Police gives to its men. The higher ranks of the Police service are eagerly sought for by Bengalis, and how well they do their work requires no praise from us.

WE have received the Prospectus of an Association to be called the "Uncovenanted Service Association." All officers who come under the definition of Superior officers, according to the definition in the Financial Codes, including pensioners who have been members of the Uncovenanted Service, are eligible to join the Association. The objects of the Association are to concert and consider measures for promoting the interests of the members of the Uncovenanted Service. Upwards of 300 signatures have already been obtained of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Sevice residing at *Simla*, who wish to join the Association. It is intended to embrace all branches of the Service. Questions daily arise affecting the interests of the Service at large, which, because they do not concern any individual in particular, are left unnoticed or imperfectly dealt with. To watch for and thoroughly ventilate and discuss all such questions this Association has been formed. The Association, if well managed, will serve a very useful purpose, and is sure to do an immense amount of good to those for whose benefit it is to be organised. The projectors deserve every encouragement, and we hope members of the Service will largely join it, and take an active interest in its progress. We only dislike the restriction implied by the words "Superior Officers." Nothing is catholic which is sectional.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert has been appointed Assistant Parliamentary Counsel. He will have to take up his new duties at the beginning of the Autumn Session of Parliament. He probably leaves India early in October. His pay for the present will be £2,000, but the prospects of promotion are good, and a Baronetcy looms at no distant future. In India he will be long remembered by the zemindars as the joint author of the odious Tenancy Act, and some prying historians may hereafter notice the tact and talent with which he first supported Lord Ripon's Ilbert Bill, and afterwards recanted his opinion. For the rest there will be nothing to say about him. Some are born brilliant men, others plodding; he will, we fancy, come under neither category. The name of his successor has not yet been announced. Both Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Marriott are mentioned as not unlikely selections.

THE *Refa-i-Am* Association of Lucknow, in their letter to the Finance Committee, thus speak of the reductions in expenditure which may be effected in Oudh:—

"The District charges should be reduced from 12 to 8 or so, as generally in every district in Oudh there are only 3 or 4 Tehseels, whereas in the N. W. P. averagely there are five to seven in every zillah, and in some, as Cawnpore and Allahabad, 8 or 9. The whole of Oudh may be placed under one Commissioner after the reduction of the number of districts in it. In that case he will be relieved of all criminal and rent jurisdiction. Some six District and Session judgeships should be erected in the place of four District Judges and four Commissioners with Sessions powers to do all the Judicial work now done by them. And that would be very easy after the new Rent Act under preparation by the Legislature. At the sudder stations of the abolished districts subdivisional head quarters should be erected which should be placed under good and efficient officers after the existing models in Bengal and Madras. A large saving to the tune of 3 or 4 lakhs could be effected without the Judicial and revenue administration of the Districts suffering in the least. Hardoi, Barabankee, Sultanpore and Bahraich may be easily absorbed in their neighbouring districts. The number of Sub-Judges may similarly be reduced who have to do Munsiffs' work, in order to keep them employed. An alternative plan is also to abolish two Commissionerships and afterwards to have six District and Sessions Judges for the whole of Oudh. But this scheme would not result, the Committee would observe, in any considerable saving. If the first scheme is adopted the Oudh Commissionership would surely be a prize appointment and as the duties of the office would be purely administrative,

they would not be found too much for a capable officer having a good and qualified personal assistant."

The Association oversteps the mark. To reduce the Commissioners of Oudh from four to one would simply be to ruin the administrative efficiency of the Province. Enough harm has been done already by amalgamating Oudh with the North West, and we would strongly condemn any further change in the administrative constition of the province.

THE remarks made by Dr. Gurudas Banerjee at the last meeting of the University Senate, call for a note or two. In his anxiety to defend the examiners who have this year plucked 70 per cent. of the candidates for the Entrance, the Doctor brought up (according to the report published by us last week) "questions, set in 1862, by a reputed Oriental scholar, in Bengali," and remarked "let the Senators listen to the 1st question in the F. A. examination (reads out the question)—(reads out another question),—(laughter). Who ever conceived that that was a question on Bengali Literature?" The questions were set by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, and the sneer conveyed in the phrase, "a reputed Oriental scholar," was an example of refined taste, which, for the credit of our countrymen, we hope no one will follow. At present Bengal does not possess another scholar like Dr. Mitra. It will take a long time yet, before Dr. Banerjee can take his place; nor can he do so by dint of sneering only. The propriety of citing questions in the F. A. of 1862, to defend the Entrance questions of the current year was equally questionable. It was certainly irregular, and the Chairman very properly called the speaker to order for his fault. As to the questions, we will reproduce them here, as none of our readers can hunt them out from the Calender of 1862. The first runs thus:—"Explain in full the purports of the following words:—*Panchikarana, Snataka, Maharatha, Ara, Nabhi, Pradhi, Nemi, Aksha.*" The second question:—"Give a summary of the contents of the *Anusasana Parva.*" To understand the character of the questions it should be borne in mind that the text-books in Bengali for that year were Bengali translations of the *Raghuvansa*, and the *Mahabharata*, and all the words cited occur in those text-books. If this be done, the difficulty would be to conceive how the questions could be improper, and not that how they were "questions on Bengali Literature." It may be added that the candidates in that year had also to pass an examination in Sanskrit for which the text-books were *Kirát-arjuniya* and *Mudra Rákshasa*, and boys who had read those books should not fail to answer what the meaning of *Maharatha* was. As a matter of fact the questions were easy, and most of the boys did well in Bengali in that year. Were we to admit, which is the farthest from our wish to do, that the F. A. questions of a quarter of a century ago were improper, it would not in any way serve to prove that the questions of this year were proper, nor make the feminine of John and Charles of 1885 a model question. Two wrongs do not make a right one. We had a notion at first that Dr. Banerjee, who was a candidate for the F. A. that year, must have been plucked and hence his denunciation; but on enquiry, we find that he was put first on the roll of passed candidates. It is obvious, therefore, that the sole object of Dr. Banerjee was to throw discredit on Dr. Mitra for his condemnation of the Entrance questions of this year which were adopted under Dr. Banerjee's Moderatorship. Dr. Banerjee knew well that no one at the meeting could remember what the text-books for the F. A. were in 1862, that his authority would be accepted, and the effect of Dr. Mitra's speech would be neutralized. Hence the denunciation. This was, however, a species of trickery or attempt at imposing on his colleagues at the meeting of which Dr. Banerjee and those who egged him on should be ashamed.

IN THE Resolution on theReport of theCalcutta Small Cause Court for 1884, Sir Rivers Thompson remarked that "some case had been made out for an enlargement of the Court; it was not, however, considered advisable at that time to make any proposals to the Government of India involving increased expenditure, and the Judges were accordingly requested to resubmit the case in a special report. It was shown in the report for 1884 that the work devolving on the Court was more than the existing staff of Judges could dispose of without leaving heavy arrears, and this is made still clearer by the figures now given, the number of pending suits having risen steadily year by year from 1,288 in 1880 to 2,664 in 1884 and to 3,291 in the year under review. From the special report submitted it appeared that the number of suits pending at the end of September 1885 had reached the large total of 3,368 (of which it was estimated that nearly 2,000 would be contested), and as additional assistance was clearly necessary, if the speedy disposal of cases, the chief object of a Court of Small Causes, was to be secured, the Lieutenant-Governor strongly recommended the appointment of a Fifth Judge for a period of six months, and this proposal has been forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State." Will this temporary assistance suffice for the clearance of arrears? We have grave doubts on the point. When there is a clear saving of a lac of Rupees why should not the Court have a permanent Fifth Judge?

WE make room for the following address of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, for Great Britain and Ireland, for the careful consideration of our readers. The idea of replacing FORCE by JUSTICE is a grand one—almost Utopian, but with the advance of civilization it is not absolutely unrealizable. At any rate much may be done to mitigate the rapacity of brute force on weak and helpless nationalities; and no great end has ever been attained without arduous, unintermittent, and devoted exertion for protracted periods. The end justifies the means; and we shall be glad to see our countrymen substantially prove their sympathy for so noble an undertaking:—

DEAR SIR,—Is it possible to create throughout Europe an organised movement in favour of Arbitration for settling the disputes that, from time to time, arise between Nations? Is it possible to form, in the principal cities of Europe, Societies which shall co-operate (1) in educating and organising public opinion in favour of this principle; and (2) for the purpose of taking measures to promote a good understanding as soon as disputes arise; correcting false and irritating statements in the press, and suggesting rational and just modes of settlement?

This association has undertaken the important task of trying to answer those questions in the *affirmative.*

The Chairman of the Committee has offered, at his own expense, to visit the principal cities of Europe with a view to form such societies that will co-operate with each other and with this Association by frequent correspondence and occasional conferences. In this effort he has already met with more success than was at first thought possible. He has spent several weeks in Paris, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Darmstadt and Frankfort for the purpose of conferring with leading men of all parts, and in this way four Societies have already been formed. The work has also been satisfactorily commenced in Berlin, and it is intended that similar efforts shall be made in Munich, Vienna, Milan.

The efforts of this Association have been welcomed because there is a widespread desire to find some means of escape from the dangers which threaten the Peace of Europe and which everywhere weigh so heavily upon commerce and industry. It is generally recognised that the organisation of such a movement must originate in England, where the practice of independent action and of making generous sacrifice for such purposes exists to a far greater extent than elsewhere.

While doing this work on the Continent there, so important and necessary as it seemed to the Committee, —the Association has, during the four years of its existence, been actively engaged at Home in arousing the national conscience on all questions in which the interests of England seem to come into conflict with those of other nations, civilised or uncivilised. Upon every suitable occasion the Association has raised its voice in favour of Justice instead of Force in the settlement of disputes, and has by Public Meetings, Addresses to the Nations, and to the Government, by resolutions and communications sent to the Press,—endeavoured to promote a righteous course of action. The Committee has also endeavoured by correspondence with public men and Societies in Foreign countries to promote a spirit of friendship and mutual confidence between nations, and among their adherents will be found several representatives in continental parliament and other foreign gentlemen of weight and influence.

The Committee venture to think that they may fairly ask their countrymen, as well, their foreign adherents to aid them in the expense of carrying on so important and necessary a work, and one that seems to them to be essential to the progress of mankind. Operations on so extended a scale necessarily demand considerable expenditure, for printing in foreign languages, and for the circulation of publications bearing upon the subject, while the young societies being formed on the Continent need donations for preliminary expenses and occasional help after establishment.

The Committee and Chairman make no small sacrifices for this work, but without the help of the English public it will be impossible to continue and extend these efforts which are so full of promise. May we ask you to make *some response* to this appeal and render practical aid in carrying out the work?

Yours faithfully,

HODGSON PRATT,—Chairman.
G. B. CLARKE,—Vice-Chairman.
GEORGE BUCHANAN,—Treasurer.
JOHN R. KNIGHT.—Hon.-Secretary.
WM. MARTIN WOOD,—Secretary.

TELEGRAMS.

HIS Holiness the Pope has informed the diplomatic body at Rome that Monsignor Agliardi has been appointed special envoy from the Vatican at Pekin, under the title of Apostolic Delegate. The Chinese Minister in London will also represent China at the Vatican. The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican is expected.

THE French Government has declared that it will continue to protect French missions in China notwithstanding the concordat between the Vatican and China, and that the Vatican must be answerable for the result of Monsignor Agliardi's nomination as Apostolic Delegate at Pekin.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that the difficulty respecting the Russo-Chinese frontier has been settled.

THE ex-tradition treaty which was signed between the United States and the British Government, and which was made particularly applicable to dynamiters, has been before the Committee of the Senate, and has now been shelved until December.

THE STATEMENT that Ahmed Mouktar Pasha would shortly assume the command of the Turkish army on the Armenian frontier is premature. He will for the present remain in Egypt, where his services connected with his important mission are giving the greatest satisfaction.

NO NEWS has been received in London to confirm the statement telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the difficulty in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission has been settled. The latest news did not indicate that things were tending to an early settlement. It may, however, be that amid the cares of a change of Government, the India Office has omitted to keep the Government of India informed of the latest phases of the question. The India Office seems at present so absorbed with the passing condition of home politics that it appears to have but little time or attention to devote to India. Communications between the Government of India and the India Office have during the past few days almost entirely come to a standstill. News from the Boundary Commission states that Captain Yate has been seriously ill, but is now out of danger.

NEWS from Burma states that Captain Raikes marched from Kendat, and, on the 26th of July, reached Thoungdat (Khambat?), whence he sent off messengers to communicate with the Tummoo force. He was well received on the road, and all is well at Kendat and Tummoo. The troops at the latter place, under Captain Stevens, are recovering their health. Consequently, the orders to move into hill quarters at Imole have been countermanded. The local Burmese are co-operating with Captain Stevens against the dakaits and rebels, and are helping to convey the sick from Tummoo to Manipur. The construction of a road from Tummoo to Lokchao, a distance of 15 miles, has been sanctioned. The roads and bridges in the Manipur territory are being repaired by the Durbar.

A MEETING of the Irish Members of the House of Commons was held in (Dublin, August) 4, at which Mr. Parnell presided, to discuss the position in view of the change of Government. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that Mr. Gladstone's Home

Rule Bill was the only one that would be acceptable to the Irish party, and further more that the reduction of rents and the suspension of evictions was necessary.

A MEETING of Liberals was held, (August 4,) at Devonshire House, at which Lord Hartington urged the mingling in Parliament of Liberal-Unionists and Liberals, and that they should be united except in regard to the Irish question. Mr. Chamberlain, who was present, agreed with Lord Hartington's proposal, which were also agreed to by the meeting.

THE Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel has been re elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

IN the House of Commons, (August 7,) the new writs were moved for those members who have accepted office from the Crown, the House afterwards adjourning.

THE two Houses will re-assemble on the 19th instant.

THE *Times*, in an article, (August 4,) dwells on the growing importance of China, which, it says, renders cordiality between that country and Great Britain essential, in view of combating Russian aggression.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this disease.

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Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Cold, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2: Packing As. 8. The word, Pain-Curer & No More Pains ! ! ! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbansi Kumar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge In Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S Infallible PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 26th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous Infallible PAIN-CURER by return of post.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1 Annual Report of the Insane Asylums in Bengal, 1885.
2 Report of the Inundation Distress Relief Fund, 1886.
3 Annul Report on Inland Emigration, 1885.
4 Summary of Events of the Administration of the Gondal Estate, 1885-86.
5 Report on the Stamp Revenue of the Central Provinces 1885-86.
6 Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, 1885.
7 Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies, 1885.
8 Report on the Lunatic Asylums at Delhi and Lahore, 1885.
9 Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and Suburbs, 1885.
10 Annual Report of the Ajmere Municipality, 1885-86.
11 Review of the Management of Estates in the Court of Wards, 1885.
12 Report of the Calcutta Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary, 1885-6.
13 Journal of the East Indian Association, for May 1886.
14 Indian Magazine for July 1886.
15 The Mahabharata, Virata Parva, translated into English by Pratap Chundra Roy.
16 The Social Reform in India, published by B. M. Malabari.
17 Bangali Charita, Parts I. and II.
18 Sivayana, by late Babu Rameswar Bhattacharji.
19 Chinibasa Charitamrita.
20 An Appeal to India on the rescue of Ancient Indian Literature.
21 Occasional papers by the Bi-Metallic League, No 1.
22 The Exodus to the Hills, 1886.
23 Haldighat, a Lay of Rajasthan, by S. C. Roy Chowdry 2 copies.
24 The Stationary Trades Journal, June 1886.
25 Ingraj Charita or John Bull, Parts I and II. By Babu Goresh Chunder Bose.
26 Manasar Bhasana, by Kataki Dass.
27 Bidyasundara by Babu Ramprasad Sen.
28 A Short Account of my Public Life by Nawab Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadoor, C I E.
29 Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VI May, 1886.
30 Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part I, No. II. 1886.
31 Playfair's Science and Practice of Midwifery, translated into Bengali by Babu K. P. Chatterji, 2 Vols.
32 Alochana for Srabana, 1293 B. E.
33. Report on the Sanitary Administration of British Burmah for the year 1885.
34. Note on Technical Education in India.
35. Note on Indian Trade and Exchange by J. E. O'Conor Esq.
36. Report on the Trade and Navigation of Burmah, 1885-86.
37. Indian Empire, by the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, Second Edition.
38. India Revisited, by Edwin Arnold Esq.
39. The Theosophist, August 1886.
40. The Fourth Report of the India Club.
41. Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1885.
42. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of India, for 1885-86.
43. A short account of my Public Life, by Newab Abdul Luteef.

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ERRATUM.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August 4, 1886.*

NOTE.—Read D. M. and D. C. for Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; T. D. M. and D. C. for Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; O. M. and C. for Officiating Magistrate and Collector; T. S. D. C. for Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector; M. and C. for Magistrate and Collector; J. M. and D. C. for Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

General.—31st July—Mr. L. R. Forbes, Asst Comr, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 8th inst.

Baboo Trylucko Nath Sen, D. M. and D. C. Bongong, Jessore, leave for two months, from 5th inst.

Baboo Chundi Das Ghose, T. D. M. and D. C. Jessore, temply to have charge of the Bongong sub-divn of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen.

Baboo Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt. D. M. and D. C. Banks, Bhagulpore, on leave, is transfd temply to Jessore, and posted to the Sudder station.

3rd August—Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, O. M. and C. Backergunge, to act in the second grade of M. and C. from 14th June, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow, on leave.

Baboo Poorna Chandra Nag, T. S. D. C. Khoorda, Pooree, leave for three months, from 15th Septr.

Baboo Kali Kumar Roy to act as S D C, Khoorda, Pooree, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Poorna Chundra Nag.

Mr A H Warde-Jones. D M and D C, Shahabad, on leave, is transfd to the Sudder station of the dist of Dhurbhunga.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Roy, D M and D C, Sarun, is transfd to the Sudder station of the dist of Julpigoree.

Mr G M Currie, M and C, Cuttack, to act as M and C of Pooree.

Mr G Toynbee, M and C, Hooghly, to act as M and C of Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr G M Currie.

Mr H Savage, J M and D C, to act in the first grade of J M and D C, and posted to the Sudder station of the dist of Cuttack.

Mr T Inglis, O J M and D C, Cuttack, is transfd to the Sudder station of the dist of Dacca.

Mr B De, J M and D C, Hooghly, to act temply as M and C of that dist.

Baboo Juggbundhoo Bhattacharjee, D. M. and D. C. leave for six months in extension.

Police.—3rd August—The services of Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Asst Supdt of Police, Southal Perghs, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Education.—31st July—Mr. W. Griffiths, Principal, Hooghly College, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 13th inst.

Opium.—3rd August—Surg P. A. Weir, Principal Asst to the Opium Agent, Banares, leave for two months and fifteen days, from 17th inst.

Mr. G. M. Gregory is apptd to act as Principal Asst to the Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Surg P. A. Weir or until further orders.

Medical.—2nd August—Surg J. ffrench Mullen, Civil Surg of Tipperah, reported his deparature from India on furlough, on 8th July.

3rd August—Surg R J Polden to act as Resident Surg Medl College Hosptl, in addn to his own duties as Resident Surg, Eden Hosptl, Calcutta.

Notification—28th July—Baboo Bankim Chundra chatterji, D M and D C, to be D C of Income-Tax in the dist of Howrah.

Jail Department—27th July—Dr T Lyons made over charge of the Pooree Jail to Baboo P C Chatterjee on 18th July.

Ecclesiastical—Tindal Arthur Pearson, Esq Barr-at Law, and an Advocate of the High court at Fort William in Bengal, has been apptd by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Offg Registrar of the Archdeaconary and Diocese of Calcutta.

Advertisements.

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 410

মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস।)

মূল্য ১ একটাকা মাত্র।

স্ত্রী, পুরুষ, বালক, বালিকা, যুবক, যুবতী—সকলেই এ গ্রন্থে সৎ উপদেশ এবং সৎ আমোদ পাইবেন। সংসারের সারতত্ত্ব জানিতে পারিবেন। যাঁহারা রমণীর মায়াজাল ভেদ করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহারা এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করুন। এ উপন্যাসে অষ্ট বজ্র আছে।

কলিকাতা ৬৩ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট এবং অন্যান্য পুস্তকালয়ে প্রাপ্তব্য। 430

THE

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CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*

413

No. 429.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF RAJSHAYE,

SUIT No. 39 OF 1884, EXECUTION No. 92 OF 1886.
Decree for Rs. 87,800, & subsequent interest & costs.
Octavius Steel, *versus* J. D. Maseyk and another,
Decreeholder.....Judgment Debtors.

In satisfaction of the above decree the 16 annas right title and interest of the judgement debtors in and to the following valuable landed properties situated in Maldah and Rajmehal, civil jurisdiction Rajshaye and Nya Doomka, on the banks of the "river Ganges, comprising Zemindaries and Indigo lands with all the" Bunkur, Fulkur, Julkur, ferries, ghats, waterways and other rights thereto appertaining will be sold to the highest bidders at the Court House, Rampore Beauleah, Rajshaye, on Monday the 16th day of August 1886.—

Towjee No.		Supposed area in Bigghas.	Sudder & Stub Jummas as shown in old records.	
116	Codwa Nimgachee with Lakraj Jageer Sobratakhan ...	6332	288	2124

(The chief Depot, dwelling house, yard, roads, ghats, river frontages and of the Rajmehal Stone Copy Ld. are situated on this lot, and there is a fine site for a small Indigo Factory to work the surrounding Dearah and high land.)

142	Lukheepore ...	638	21.15	97
143	do ...	991	27·3	123
128	Mowza Dahortolla ...	4894	3·15	1275

(This lot was considerably washed away but is acreting rapidly.)

120	Turruff Polasgachee and Sirai Gobindpore	23·485	794·11	713

(This lot comprises a considerable portion of Rajmehal proper.)

Two Lakraj Jageers called Jeetoo Lusker and Hingow Khan.—

Thirty jageers, paying a small rent, situate in Pergunnah Kankjole-in and about Palasgachee. The Towjee Register numbers of which respectively are—178, 233, 197, 179, 271, 209, 206, 220, 239, 232, 194, 268, 310, 292, 198, 223, 182, 205, 236, 250, 229, 234, 263, 221, 216, 210, 226, 257, 217, and 270.

Any further information and particulars, and inspection of the collection and other papers, can be obtained on application to

G. S. SYKES
Zemindaree Agent
Kalliachuck—Malda or
July 1886, 1, Grants Lane, *Calcutta.* 429

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

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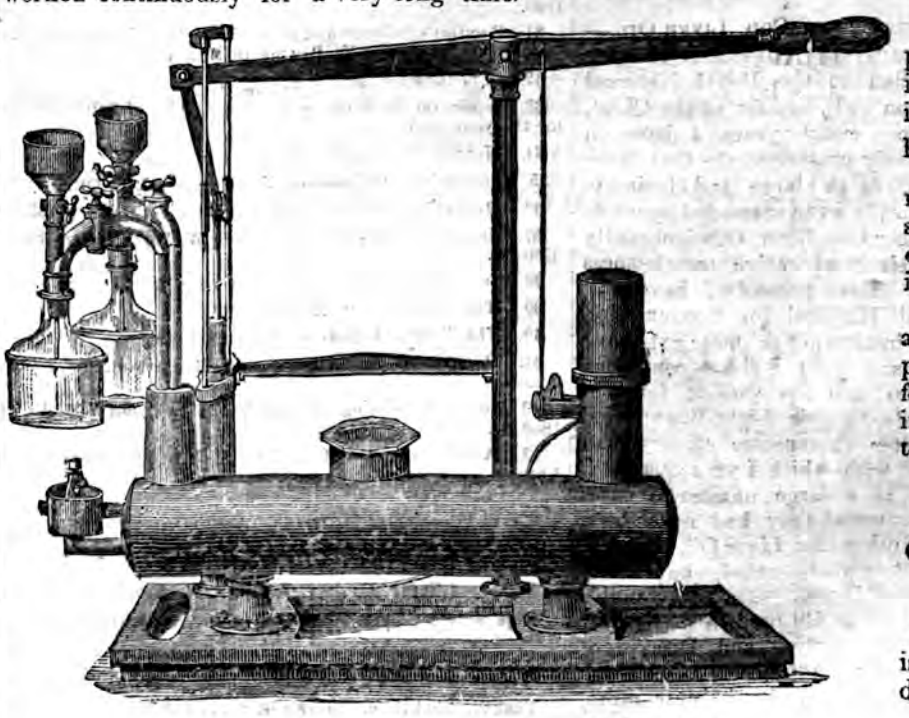
For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand the for production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



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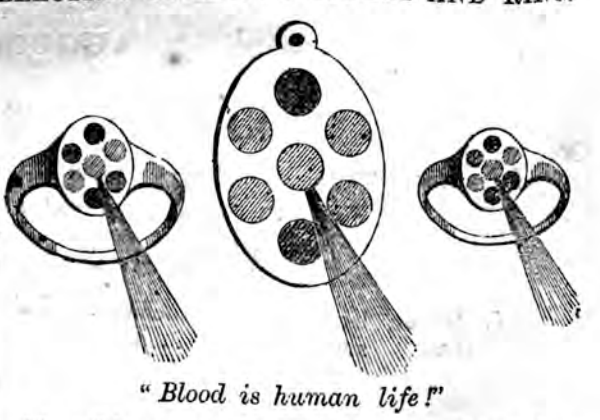

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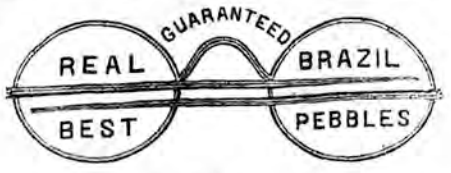

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for pains in the Back, Lumbago, pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS !!! are our Trade Marks.

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☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statten's Hotel, Allahabad,—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola. Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes.—"Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffering humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Taschand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883.—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a hundred large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private and Military Secretary.

Lalla Kunny Lall of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore, writes.—"Please send me another dozen, small bottles, of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, following the footsteps of his good and illustrious father, also patronizes the medicine ordering large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER by the dozen.

Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdery, an influential Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, remitted Rs. 50, and ordered a couple dozen large phials of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepal, has also from time to time taken large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

Mr. M. Hla Oung, the present Asst. Comptroller General of Bengal, writes:—DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family.

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